

Disinfecting Agents Swallowed.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

A paragraph in the Times of Monday correctly says, "coffee, when roasted and ground and exposed in an open vessel, is an excellent disinfecting agent." Experiment, chemistry and philosophy teach that *recently burnt* or charred ligneous fiber acts as a powerful disinfecting agent, by its greediness for miasmatic gasses, which it holds by condensing within its pores to the extent of from sixty to one hundred and twenty volumes of its own bulk; its power, according to Saussure, being in a direct ratio with the specific gravity of the coal. Filthy, odorous eastern water, when filtered through it, or brought in contact with it, becomes pure, tasteless and odorless; noxious rye and potato whiskey, when passed through it, or in contact with it, become "pure spirit," free from offensive taste, color or smell. Rooms, cellars and recently emptied privies, infected with noxious miasmatic vapors, are disinfected and rendered wholesome by the power of the coal to condense the noxious vapors within its pores. The disinfecting properties of charred ligneous fibre, or charred animal bones, are, however, limited to their powers of condensing the noxious gasses; when once full, it can take no more, and becomes inert as gravel stones, until heat artificially applied, has again freed the pores from noxious gasses. Burnt coffee, whether whole or ground, is simply charred ligneous fiber, and has all the disinfecting properties that are due to common charcoal in proportion to its density. *Recently burnt* coffee can therefore disinfect unwholesome rooms, cellars, stores, drug mills and privies, and when exposed for a few days or hours to those localities, even though enveloped in thick paper, it is sure to fill its greedy pores with the unwholesome and poisonous gasses that infect the atmosphere, and it is sure to infect the water in which it is boiled with all the noxious gasses previously held in its pores, to be swallowed as a beverage by all who are indifferent or careless of the natural laws that surround and govern their comfort and existence. F.

BASCOM ON SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—Bascom of the Ohio State Journal, has lately traveled through Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and was present at some of the late meetings in Missouri to favor slavery in Kansas. His means of observation give his opinions that weight which they might not otherwise possess. He says:

My observation leads me still more strongly to the conclusion that Kansas is to be made a slave state. A short time since a meeting of some 300 "squatters" was held in the territory, at which a strong pro-slavery stand was taken, and a resolution was adopted proposing to drive off all abolitionists, by which those fanatics mean all who do not desire to have the institution of slavery established in that territory. It is evident that the country known as Nebraska was divided and Kansas created expressly for the purpose of creating another slave state; and as the bill had the special patronage of the government, this design will be carried out, so far as it can be done by the appointment of a governor, judges, &c., of the true pro-slavery stripe. I think the first influence will be decidedly pro-slavery, but, before a state constitution is formed, enough northern men may be there to vote down the fanatics of the south.

A MODEL LETTER.—The following letter is a perfect model, in its way. We certainly hope it is a *unique* specimen: Dear Brother:—I've got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good, and prices never were better. We have had a glorious revival of religion in our church, and both our children (the Lord be praised) are converted. Father got to be rather an incumbrance, and last week I took him to the poor house. Your affectionate brother, J. S. D.

ILLINOIS WHEAT CROP.—The yield of the wheat harvest in Central Illinois, is very abundant. The Springfield Journal says that it is only with the aid of the horse-power reaping machine, that it could be gathered.

FALL ELECTIONS.—Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in thirteen of the Free States this fall, electing one hundred and thirty-five members. The whole number composing the House of Representatives is two hundred and thirty-three. There should not a single member, who voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, be returned from these thirteen States. If the True Democracy succeed in this, there will remain but ninety-eight members to be disposed of, including those from New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, nine in all; besides the members from Southern States, to wit, 4 from Tennessee, 1 from Louisiana, 2 from North Carolina, 1 from Missouri, and 1 from Virginia, who voted against the repeal. From this showing it would seem the friends of freedom ought to be able to secure a sound working majority in the next House.—[O. S. Journal.]

The following is a list of the States voting this fall, and the time of holding their elections:

Iowa	- - -	Aug. 7
California	- - -	Sept. 5
Vermont	- - -	Sept. 5
Maine	- - -	Sept. 11
Pennsylvania	- - -	Oct. 10
Ohio	- - -	Oct. 10
Indiana	- - -	Oct. 10
Massachusetts	- - -	Nov. 13
New York	- - -	Nov. 7
New Jersey	- - -	Nov. 7
Illinois	- - -	Nov. 7
Michigan	- - -	Nov. 7
Wisconsin	- - -	Nov. 7

SETTLEMENTS IN NEBRASKA.—By the terms of the treaty with the Indians, they are to retain possession of their lands till next spring. An effort has been made to buy them off, and permit settlers to go in at once. The Council Bluffs Bugle of June 20th, has the following paragraph, by which it appears that a satisfactory arrangement has been made, and under it a large number of squatters will no doubt make their claims:

"We are credibly informed that arrangements have been made whereby squatters who intend to settle in Nebraska may proceed to make improvements, build their cabins and open their lands in quiet by paying the Indians \$10 for each squatter, for the consideration of which they agree to leave the claims, properties and improvements of such unmoled. The Omahas are poor and unable to provide means and ammunition for their hunt, and take this method to obtain it."

C. C. Hazewell, formerly editor of the Ohio Statesman, but now of Massachusetts, is one of a committee appointed to address a circular to the friends of freedom in that state. He has been a strong party man, but he cannot stand this last outrage from the administration and the slave aristocracy. A new party will be formed there, based on this issue, and it is not difficult to guess what will be its result. Verily, the clouds are gathering thick and dark over the prospects of the slave party in the free states. They have sought this issue, and are sure to be crushed by it.—[O. S. Journal.]

THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION.—The whole enrolled continental army of the revolution was 231,959, of which 67,907 were from Massachusetts, or more than 28 per cent. of the army, while every state south of Pennsylvania provided but 59,493, or 8,414 less than Massachusetts alone.

The New England states equipped and maintained 118,350, or above half of the whole revolutionary army. In the years 1777, 1778, 1781, and 1782, the quotas of Massachusetts and Virginia were alike in battalions and men; yet Massachusetts raised 22,981 in those years, while Virginia, though bound to enlist the same number, gave Washington but 13,403, or 9,578 less than Massachusetts, a difference which would make a respectable army.

The farm of General Cass, which, thirty years ago, was in the suburbs of the little village of Detroit, is now in the very heart of that large and prosperous city. By retaining possession of the land which originally cost but a few hundred dollars, he now finds himself worth about three millions from that operation alone.

BIG NAMES AND COMPREHENSIVE MOTTOES. Some of our exchanges have very large names and mottoes that go a great ways. We give a few of them:

"South-west Independent." "A journal for the encouragement of Education, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Fine Arts, Sciences, Religion, Political Reformation, and the interests of every body."

"The Arkansas Whig." "Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Education, Literature, Miscellanies, the Markets and General Intelligence." He should have added, etc., etc., etc., and we doubt not would, but the line was already filled out.

"Iberville Gazette." "Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Sciences, and the General News of the day."

"The True Democrat." "Devoted to Democracy, Foreign and Domestic News, Internal Improvements, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Sciences, etc." This one found room for one etc.

"Miner's Express." "For truth, we sink our shaft. We drift upon the vein of principles."

"Arkansas State Gazette and Democrat." "Truth is in no danger from error, so long as Reason is left free to combat it."

"Southern Advocate." In Principle just, in Politics conservative, in Conduct independent."

"The Southern Shield." "The People's safety is the sovereign law."

"The National Patriot." "Devoted to the maintenance of American principles, without Sectarianism in Politics or Religion. Motto—No Kings, no Popes, but an enlightened People."

"The Daily Constitutionalist, (Jacksonville, Illinois.)" "Devoted to the dissemination of Useful Information, Temperance, News, Politics, and to the interests of Jacksonville."

"The Democratic Flag." "Truth fears nothing but Concealment," (alluding to the Know Nothings, no doubt.)

"The Golden Era." "The proceeds of this paper are devoted to the spread of Liberal Principles." Of course it must be patronized.

Two etc. "Bienville Times." "An Independent Family Newspaper. Devoted to General and Miscellaneous Intelligence, Literature, Science, Education, Religion, Temperance, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, etc., etc." What do the etc. stand for?

"The Lancasterian." "The grant of exclusive principles to some is repugnant to our whole system, the interest of which is to make firm the equal rights of all."

"The Merchants' Journal." "Devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Reviews, Education, News, Morals, Health, Humor, Amusements, Drama, etc., etc."

POMEROY SALT MANUFACTURE.—The Pomeroiy Telegraph contains an article on the salt manufacture in that place and vicinity. It places the manufacture at 2,000 bushels a day, to wit: Pomeroiy Salt Company, 700 bushels; Coal Ridge Company, 500; Coalport, 400; and West Columbia 400—or about 600,000 bushels a year. The value, allowing 20 cents a bushel at the yard, is \$120,000 a year; the business is yet in its infancy at that place. Two new salt furnaces are now being built, one at Coalport, the other at West Columbia. The salt water is obtained by boring to the depth of 700 or 1,000 feet, and is brought to the surface through copper pipes, by means of pumps worked by steam—except that at the Pomeroiy well, where the water rises to the surface spontaneously.

DOMESTIC BLISS IN NEW ENGLAND.—The New Hampshire superior court, at its late term, held at Concord, heard arguments in 83 divorce suits. Thirty-three of the applications were granted, 7 denied, and the decision of 43 reserved. The superior court of Rhode Island, at its last term, had 73 similar cases before it, of which 42 received judgment of divorce, 4 were denied, 3 settled, and the remainder continued for consideration. New England is fast losing its title to the name of the land of steady habits, at least so far as the permanency of the marriage relation is concerned.

THE LATE NATHANIEL HENRY.—A paragraph full of blunders relative to the death and circumstances of the late Nathaniel Henry, of Floyd county, has been going the round of the newspapers. Since its appearance, we have been favored with the following note of correction by a member of the family:

DEAR SIR:—On taking up your paper this morning, the name of Patrick Henry caught my eye, and after reading the article so headed, my first impulse was to seize my pen to correct the error as to the "destitution and death" of his youngest son. That gentleman is now living in affluence at Red Hill, the seat of his father. Nathaniel Henry, one of the older sons, died many years since. He was a man of superior mind, and of a noble and generous disposition. He was a poor man, but was not without friends. I feel called upon to correct this impression, that reproach may not rest upon the names of his brothers and sisters, most of whom, if not all, are wealthy.—[Lynchburg Virginian.]

AN INNOCENT POSTMASTER.—One of the uninformed postmasters out in Suckerdorn, who found among the post-laws a clause to the effect that "each postmaster may be allowed two mills for delivering from his office to a subscriber each newspaper not chargeable with postage," sent his bill to the department for delivering the only paper that was sent to his office, and told them that, as his wife was out of the articles, they might send him a couple of coffee mills.

Hon. S. F. Vinton has been unanimously re-elected president of the Cleveland & Toledo railroad company.

E. Burke Fisher, formerly of Columbus, was to deliver a Fourth of July oration at South Bend, Indiana. He resides at Chicago.

The Toledo Blade says, we understand no such desertion of Yondota or Utah, on the opposite side of the river, as was alleged, took place. Many of the inhabitants left, but a large majority remained at their regular occupations.

The Baltic, the crack steamer of the Collins line, made her last trip across the Atlantic in 9 days and 12 hours. In 1851 the same steamer performed the trip in 9 days and 14 hours. These trips are quicker than any time ever made by the British line.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The banking house of August Belmont, New York, was entered on the 12th of July, and robbed of \$14,000, all in \$1,000 notes on the Bank of the State of New York.

The total of personal property on the assessors' books in Hamilton county, for the present year, is \$25,807,267. This is a large increase over 1853.

The barbers of New York have fixed their price for shaving at 6c; hair cutting at 12½c, and shampooing at 12½c. Many had been charging only 4c for shaving.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Wm. Uxford alias Sullivan, the fellow who was arrested on a charge of assaulting Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., and defaulted his bail, has been arrested at New Orleans, and is now on his way back to Boston for trial.

W. P. Connelly alias Wm. Wilson alias A. H. Arrison, has written two letters from Philadelphia to the mayor of Cincinnati, making the most solemn declarations that he had nothing to do with the "infernal machine" affair.

Cassius M. Clay delivered a speech of two hours in length, at Chicago, on the 7th inst., in which he took high northern ground against the extension of slavery, denounced the Nebraska bill, and exhorted the north to stand to its rights.

It is said that Senator Douglas is soon to marry Miss Crean, of New York, sister of Mrs. Bennett, whose husband is editor of the Herald.

Barnum has resigned his office as president of the Crystal Palace association. The exhibition will be finally closed on the 31st of October next, when the property of the concern will be sold and its affairs wound up.

Mrs. Clarissa Smith, widow of the great Mormon prophet Joseph, died a short time ago, at her residence near Great Salt Lake. She was upwards of 60 years old.